

PAG

Tremellius was called *scropha* or fow, because he hid his neighbour's fow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he fware that he had no fow but the great fow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the fow his wife. *Camden*.
We shall not need to say what lack
Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras*, p. i.
To *PAD*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way smooth and level.
PADAR. *n. f.* Grouts; coarse flower.
In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton*.
PADDER. *n. f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman.
Spurr'd as jockies use, to break,
Or *padders* to secure a neck. *Had.* p. iii. cant. 1.
Worse than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worse
Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curse;
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhime forbear;
But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden*.
If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging in unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a resolute and successful *padder* may challenge. *Collier*.
To *PADBLE*. *v. n.* [patouiller, Fr.]
1. To row; to beat water as with oars.
As the men were *padbling* for their lives. *L'Estrange*.
Padbling ducks the standing lake desire. *Gay*.
2. To play in the water.
The brain has a very unpromising aspect for thinking: it looks like an odd sort of boy for fancy to *padble* in. *Collier*.
A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied a lamb *padbling* a good way off. *L'Estrange*.
3. To finger.
Padbling palms, and pinching fingers,
And making practis'd smiles,
As in a looking-glass. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale*.
PADBLE. *n. f.* [patral, Welsh.]
1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.
Have a *padble* upon thy weapon. *Deut.* xxiii. 13.
PADDLER. *n. f.* [from *padble*.] One who paddles. *Ainsw.*
PADDOCK. *n. f.* [paba, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
Working her former rooms in waxen frame;
The grilly toad stool grown there mought I see,
And loathing *padlocks* lording on the same. *Spenser*.
The *padlocks*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, especially the she.
The water snake whom fish and *padlocks* feed,
With staring scales lies poison'd. *Dryden*.
PADDOCK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A small inclosure for deer.
PADELION. *n. f.* [pas de lion, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*
PADLOCK. *n. f.* [padde, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.
Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior*.
To *PADLOCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock.
Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all those pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing grub-street. *J. Bull.*
PADOWPIPE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
PADAN. *n. f.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *to padan*.] A song of triumph.
O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And sing loud *padan* thro' the crowded way. *Roscomm.*
See from each clime the learn'd their incense bring:
Hear, in all tongues consenting *padan* ring. *Pope*.
PAGAN. *n. f.* [paganus, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *paganus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were christian.] A Heathen; one not a Christian.
PAGAN. *adj.* Heathenish.
Their cloaths are after such a *pagan* cut too,
That sure they have worn out Christendom. *Shakefp.*
The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;
But such they were as *Pagan* use requir'd. *Dryden*.
PAGANISM. *n. f.* [paganism, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism.
The name of popery is more odious than very *paganism* amongst divers of the more simple sort. *Hooker*, b. iv.
Our labarum, in a state of *paganism* you have on a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two other ensigns. *Addis.*
PAGE. *n. f.* [page, French.]
1. One side of the leaf of a book.
If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine council, and seen the event of Joseph's being sold to the merchants, he might have dried up the young man's tears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.

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Thy name to Phœbus and the muses known,
Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be shown. *Dryden*.
A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters. *Watts*.
2. [page, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great person.
The fair goddess Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms]
Misguide thy opposers' swords!
Prosperity be thy *page*! *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.
Pages following him,
Even at the heels in golden multitudes. *Shakefp.*
He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon*.
Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem his *page*. *Dome*.
This day thou shalt my rural *pages* see,
For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryden*.
Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake's Prep. for Death*.
To *PAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark the pages of a book.
2. To attend as a page.
Will these moss'd trees
That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels
And skip when thou point it out? *Shakefp.*
PAGEANT. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen* *geant*, a *payen* *geant*, a representation of triumph ufed at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.]
1. A statue in a show.
2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.
When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trim'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakefp.*
I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shakefp.*
This wide and universal theatre,
Presents more woful *pageants* than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakefp. As you like it*.
The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Addis.*
PAGEANT. *adj.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.
Were the ambitious, she'd disdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne. *Dryden*.
To *PAGEANT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in show; to represent.
With ridiculous and aukward action,
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakefp. Troil. and Cressida*.
PAGEANTRY. *n. f.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show.
All these inconveniences are consequent to this dogmatizing, supposing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to see such a philosophical gravity set man out a foolcism. *Govemr. of the Tongue*.
Such *pageantry* be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. *Dryden*.
PAGINAL. *n. f.* [pagina, Latin.] Consisting of pages.
An expression proper into the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in use among the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
PAGOD. *n. f.* [probably na Indian word.]
1. An Indian idol.
They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a terrible representation as we make of devils. *Stillingfleet*.
2. The temple of the idol.
See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son. *Pope*.
PAID. *adj.* the pretense and participle passive of pay.
This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden*.
PAGLES. *n. f.* Flowers; also called cowslips. *Di.*
PAIL. *n. f.* [paila, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.
In the country when their wool is new shorn, they let pails of water by in the same room, to increase the weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 78.
New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden*.
PAILEFUL. *n. f.* [pail and full.] The quantity that a pail will hold.
Yond same cloud cannot chafe but fall by *pailfuls*. *Shak.*
PAILMA'IL. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *pellinell*; nor do I know which of the two is right.] Violent; boisterous.
A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Stail*.
PAIN. *n. f.* [paine, Fr. *pin*, Sax. *pena*, Lat.]
1. Punishment denouced.
There the principles determining to bathe themselves, thought it was so privileged a place, upon *pain* of death, as no body durst presume to come thither. *Sidney*, b. ii.
On *pain* of death no person being so bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
Interpose,

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Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt your iwords. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.
None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addison's Guardian*.
2. Penalty; punishment.
Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon*.
3. Sensation of uneasiness.
As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses; so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon*.
Pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils; and excessive, overturns
All patience. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.
He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,
Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden*.
4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reside as friars in America. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World*.
One labourer and takerth *pains*, and maketh haste, and is so much the more behind. *Eccles* xi. 11.
The *pains* they had taken, was very great. *Clarend.*
If philosophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it, it after all their labour they must reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanv.*
She needs no weary steps ascend,
All seems before her feet to bend;
And here, as she was born she lies,
High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller*.
The deaf person must be discreetly treated, and by pleasant ufed wrought upon, to take some *pains* at it, watching your seasons and taking great care, that he may not hate his task, but do it cheerfully. *Holder*.
If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the *pains* to discover the regions where it grows, and the springs that feed it. *Temple*.
They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*. *L'Estran*.
Some nature the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worse they are. *L'Estrange*, Feb. 242.
Her nimble feet refuse
Their wonted speed, and she took *pains* to lose. *Dryden*.
The flame with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease,
Sure come to vex, but never all to please. *Pope*.
A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the most ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift*.
5. Labour; task. The singular, is, in this sense, obsolete.
He left arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. *Hubbard*.
Tone *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tusser's Husb.*
When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper pain;
When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,
He bends to him, but frights away the rest. *Waller*.
6. Uneasiness of mind.
It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior*.
7. The throws of child-birth.
She bowed herself and travell'd; for her *pains* came upon her. *1 Sam.* iv. 19.
To *PAIN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.
I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard,
O my soul, the sound of the trumpet. *Jer.* iv. 19.
She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden*.
Excess of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke*.
Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fether. *Addison*.
2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour.
Though the lord of the liberty do *pain* himself to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege. *Spenser on Ireland*.
He *pained* himself to raise his note.
PAINFUL. *adj.* [pain and full.]
1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction.
Is there yet no other way, besides
These *painful* paillasses, how we may come
To death. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.
2. Giving pain; afflictive.
Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than by their actual pressure. *Addison's Spectator*.
I am sick of this bad world!
The day light and the sun grow *painful* to me. *Addison*.

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Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid constitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach. *Arbutnot*.
3. Difficult; requiring labour.
The *painful* service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, arc required
But with that surname. *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.
When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Psalm* lxxiii. 16.
Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryden*.
Ev'n I, tho' slow to touch the *painful* string,
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Smith*.
4. Industrious; laborious.
To dress the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tir'd. *Dryden*.
Great abilities when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* servants to their neighbours: however, they are real blessings when in the hands of good men. *Swift*.
PAINFUL. *adv.* [from *painful*.]
1. With great pain or affliction.
2. Laboriously; diligently.
Such as lit in ease at home, raise a benefit out of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh's Essays*.
Robin red-breast *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood*.
PAINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *painful*.]
1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.
With diamond in window-glass she graved,
Erona die, and end this ugly *painfulness*. *Sidney*.
No custom can make the *painfulness* of a debauch easy, or pleasing to a man; since nothing can be pleasant that is unnatural. *South's Sermons*.
2. Industry; laboriousness.
Painfulness, by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 22.
PAINIM. *n. f.* [payen, French.] Pagan; infidel.
The cross hath been a very ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims* themselves. *Peacocks on Blazoning*.
Such dire achievements sings the bard that tells
Of paltry'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells;
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *Painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickel*.
PAINIM. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.
Champions bold,
Defy'd the best of *Painim* chivalry,
To mortal combat, or carriage with lance. *Milton*.
The Solyman sultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely smear'd
With *Painim* blood effus'd. *Philips*.
PAINLESS. *adj.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble.
The death thou shou'ldst are forc'd;
Is there no smooth descent? no *painless* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden*.
PAINSTAKER. *n. f.* [pains and take.] Labourer; laborious person.
O Thomas, Thomas, hazard not thy life,
I'll prove a true *painstaker* day and night;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay*.
PAINSTAKING. *adj.* [pains and take.] Laborious; industrious.
To *PAINTE*. *v. a.* [peindre, French.]
1. To represent by delineation and colours.
Live to be the shew and gaze o'th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakefp. Macbeth*.
2. To cover with colours representative of something.
Who fears a sentence or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. *Shakefp.*
3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images.
Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. *Locke*.
4. To describe; to represent.
The lady is disloyal. —
Disloyal? —
— The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shak.*
5. To colour; to diversify.
Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of starry lights. *Spenser*.
6. To deck with artificial colours.
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of *painting* pomp? are not these woods
More free from peril than the court?
Jezabel *painted* her face and tired her head. *2 King* ix. 30.
To *PAINT*. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.
Such a sin to *paint*. *Pope*.
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